

The Daily Courant.

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To the Printer of the DAILY COURANT.

Some Remarks on a late Political Pamphlet, and on the Use of Railery in the treating Subjects of Importance.

SIR,

AMONG the many insolent Aspersions thrown out against the Ministry, by those who have lifted themselves in the Service of the Malecontents, and are ready to rail at, and revile the Man, who is so unlucky as to be the Object of Party Spleen in the vilest Terms, and without the least Regard to the Laws of Truth or good Manners, we may justly reckon, that none is either more indecent, or more unjust, than the charging them with being susceptible of false Fears, and being prone to put the Nation to a vast Expence, as often as their timorous Hearts are affected with these ridiculous Pannicks. Our late Treaties with Spain have been all in Consequence of the Quadruple Alliance, and were entered into with an evident Design to preserve the Peace of Europe, which, notwithstanding the continual Clamours and loud Repetitions of discontented Politicians, has certainly received its present Interruption from Causes quite different from the Introduction of Spanish Garisons into Italy. The Fleet formerly sent to the Spanish West Indies had certainly that Effect which it was intended it should have; and if more rigorous Measures had been taken, those who are thoroughly acquainted with the Nature of our Trade with Spain, know very well, that we should not have injured any Body so much as ourselves; yet a late Writer, who affects the Character of an universal Satyrst, has represented these Steps as the Consequences of a Political Phrenzy, and the Measures of a distracted Administration. His Words are these:

"I will begin by giving an Account of its surprizing Effects on those in a high Sphere of Life, from whence I will trace it through all its various Meanders in different Degrees of Mankind. When a Grandee or Minister of State is seized, his Imagination is so vitiated, that he becomes the most whimsical, inconsistent Creature upon the Face of the Earth; he neglects or despises all real Dangers, terrifying himself with vain Apprehensions of Things, that can never come to pass: For Example, it is not unusual for him to imagine, that the *Catres* and *Hottentots* of the Cape of Good-Hope are to join the *Spaniards* and *Cheero-kee Indians*, and that this Quadruple Alliance is to fit out a Fleet of five hundred Sail, which is to have one hundred thousand Land Forces aboard: these, he foresees, are to sail to England, with a Resolution to destroy the established Religion, and set up Quakerism in its Stead. In order to avert this Calamity, he begs the King of Spain, that he would treat the Great Duke of Tuscany, to permit him to set up a *May-Pole* in his Dominions. As soon as this Favour is granted, we must equip a Fleet, which is to convoy several Regiments into Italy, who are to dance round about this *May-Pole*; but they have strict Orders to run their Heads against it with all

their Force, tho' at the Expence of a broken Skull. At the same time they have the strongest Assurances of a Cure, if all the *Gens d'Arms* Dragoons and Infantry of the Kings of France, Spain, and Sardinia can perform one; tho' it should cost forty or fifty Millions. Then, if you don't make Bonfires, and celebrate, by all possible Demonstrations of Joy, this *Coup de Maître* of Policy, incontinently you are a Rogue, a Traytor, a Jacobite, a Papist, a sturdy Beggar, or a Friend and Abettor of the Quakers; such is their Inconsistence in the Violence of their Paroxysms! After such an Instance of Phrenzy as this, it will not be surprizing to find the Distemper break out in very odd Strains of Policy, and extraordinary Maxims of State; for a Specimen of which take these few political Aphorisms, which they will frequently lay down with great Confidence, and defend with that Obstinacy usual with Madmen. The most expeditious Way of discharging the National Debt, is to squander our Revenues in Presents to every indigent petty State, that has the Impudence to beg Supplies of us; and to keep ten or twelve thousand Foreigners in constant Pay, who can never possibly be of any Service to us. The only Method of preserving the Balance of Europe, is by making our most inveterate Enemies as powerful as we possibly can, and to aggrandize those, who have done their utmost to break it, whenever a fair Opportunity has offered, and whose Interest it is to do so still. The only Way to encourage and advance our Trade, is to compliment and assist a Nest of Pirates, at the very Time they are making continual Depredations, and plundering our trading Vessels. Not many Centuries ago, I have read, there was a vast Fleet fitted out to chastise the Insolence of these Robbers, as was apprehended; the Commander had his Commission delivered to him sealed, which he was enjoined not to open, till he had been at Sea a limited Time: It was his Duty to obey, which he accordingly did; but was surprized to find his Orders run as follows.

To the Admiral of the puissant Fleet, the most Politick Vizier of the West, sendeth greeting.

"You are to make the best of your Way to New Spain, where you are to find out the most unhealthy and noisome Place that Part of the World will afford you; and there you are to lie, till such time as Famine, the Plague and the Pox have made an End of two thirds of you at least. Mean Time, if you should meet with the Pirates, and see them take and pillage any of your Merchant Ships, you are to laugh till you burst your Diaphragm, without taking any farther Notice: And so I consign you over to eternal Damnation."

The Admiral's Life had been forfeited by Disobedience; so he endeavoured to perform what was enjoined him, but died of a broken Heart in the Execution.

I shall not take upon me to enquire, whether this Gentleman has either gained or deserved the Title of a Wit by this extraordinary Performance; but this I will venture to say, that neither his, nor any other burlesque Treatise upon State Affairs, and the present Administration, has, in itself, any real Worth, or ought

to move that Contempt, which they are written to move, among Men of sound Heads and honest Hearts; and for this I shall immediately produce my Reasons. First, I do not conceive that Ridicule ought to be applied to any important Subject, to which Men are permitted to talk freely. Matters of State are either of no Consequence to the People, or of the most tender Concern. As no Man will take upon him to say the former is the true State of the Question so I am at a Loss to understand, how any one can affirm the latter, and yet think Railery and a low Style, Language that becomes them. If our Treaties with Spain, our Introductions of the Spanish Garisons, our Subsidies to the Northern and German Courts, our forbearing to make War on France, and to commit Hostilities in the West Indies, were Acts so glaringly weak, as this Author, and some others would represent them, no Punishments could be too bad for the Author of such Things. If they had been transacted in an absolute Monarchy, where none durst enquire into the *Arana* of State; or if they had been done by an assuming, arbitrary, over bearing Minister, who, notwithstanding the Laws of his Country, durst shut up the Mouths of all who did not applaud him, this Kind of Representation might pass; but in Britain, where Men are allowed to say what they please, of the Measures taken by those at the Helm; where every Treaty, every Expedition, every Event, extraordinary in its Nature, is canvassed without Disturbance; and where these very Transactions have been, every one of them, seriously examined and discussed; for a Man, after the Dispute is over, to come in a sneering Way, and after begging the Question, point out to the Mob, or, if the Word please him better, to the Publick, the Ministers of the Prince, and of the People (for so they may be justly stiled, whose Conduct has been so often sanctified by the Approbation of the House of Commons) as the proper Objects of Scorn and Derision, is certainly very impertinent and very imprudent; inasmuch as he who introduces Licentiousness is, of all others, the greatest Foe to Liberty. In the Days of Nero it was necessary to write with Caution, and under the most subtle Disguises, as appears from the elegant Satire of *Petronius Arbitrarius*; and the same thing might be said of some modern Governments, which have resembled that of Nero's: But what Occasion is there for such sort of Pieces now? Are not the initial Letters in *Fog*, the trite Essays in the *Craftsman*, and the bold Declarations in the *Daily Post*, invincible Proofs of the Lenity of the present Ministry, and that no Man needs put on a Fool's Coat, in order to abuse or accuse them with Impunity? So that, without any Breach of Decency, we may conclude, that he who does not talk seriously, when he talks against them, has really nothing to say that is worth the hearing.

Secondly, I must observe, that as there is no Face so grave, no Gesture so becoming, no Tone of Speech so proper on any Occasion, but that an artful Mimick will make us laugh, when he thinks fit to put on the Form, the Manner, and the Way of speaking of the Orator who used them: So there is no Subject so grave, and so important in its Nature, which a Man of quick Wit, lively Ideas, and a laughing Humour, cannot handle in such a Manner, as to give it a whimsical and contemptible Appearance. Does

* Account of an Epidemick Madness, Sec. Seco.

Not every Body know, that the Person of the late King William, and the Conduct of the late Duke of Marlborough, have been made the Subjects of such kind of Satires? And does any Body think the worse of that glorious Prince, or that justly celebrated General, because some Madmen took it in their Heads to speak in scandalous and foolish Terms of them? Was not the History of John Bull received with unanimous Applause, by a Party who then set up for the Saviours of their Country, and yet within the Compass of a very few Years, openly attempted to subvert its Constitution? Shall we then say, that the Persons who make a ridiculous Figure in the three Parts of that History, were Persons who deserved to be ridiculed? Or shall we say, that the Dangers they were brought into by these Methods, and which at the same time that it affected them, it affected their Country, was justifiable? And if we cannot say this, but on the contrary must acknowledge, that the Strain of Railery, and the publick Cry, was then made use of to effect the worst Purposes imaginable; how can we avoid believing, that it is to no good End we find it now revived? If Truth only can make such Pieces profitable as well as pleasant, and if every Satire be a Libel, when not pointed at the Guilty, what Judgment can we form of Treaties, void of Argument and Proof, at the same time that they are full of ill Language and hard Names? *Mecenas* had Enemies as well as *Syanni*, and those Enemies wrote Censures upon both; does it follow, that those Ministers were alike? *Nero* did not please every Body in his first five Years, any more than in the other Part of his Reign, and yet *Trajan* affirmed of the succeeding Emperors, that even the best of them had not come up to the *quintum Neronis*. It may pass therefore for a Rule, in judging of these kind of Writings, that then only they deserve Applause, when they are grounded on Facts as well as written with Wit.

Thirdly, These kind of Writings have a very bad Effect on the Minds of the Many; they make them condemn their Governors, and think evil of those for whom 'tis necessary for the Good of Society that they should think well; they give a wrong Turn to the Thoughts and Discourses on political Subjects, and infuse into them a ridiculous Notion, that none who are Great can be Good. Thus the Writers of humorous Libels, while they give Vent to their Fits of Spleen, are not only undermining the present but the future Peace of their Country, inasmuch as they chalk out a Path, whereby all Administrations may be traduced and abused, and not only the Governors and Government now subsisting, be exposed, but their Successors, good or bad, to the End of Time; for *mutatis mutandis*, such Libels will serve in any Age, and may be made the Means of stirring up Sedition under the best Ministers and the best Princes. How well any reasonable Man can reconcile to himself the penning such Instruments of Mischief, I leave the Author of the foregoing Piece to determine. For my Part, I profess I neither know who he is, nor have mentioned him or his Performance with any other Views, than to do Justice to those whom I think he has injured.

I am, Yours, &c.
R. FREEMAN.

Yesterday arrived the Mail due from Holland.

Warren, May 16. N.S.

ON the 22d an Express arrived here from Prince Radzivil Palatin of Novogrod, with Advice that 14 Companies of Tartars, lately belonging to the Regt. of Troops commanded by the Regimentary Policy, were come to the said Palatin to make their Submission to King Augustus. That the Polish Commission of the said

Body had done the like; but were so incumbered that they could scarce make 110 Companies, because most of the Soldiers have quitted their Colours, to return to their Habitations. 'Tis added, that the other Troops of the Regimentary Policy finding themselves closely pursued by General Ismailow, had sent Deputies to the Palatin of Novogrod, to enter into a Negotiation with him. But we just learn by another Express, that the said Troops having found Means to escape from the Russian General, had afterwards dispersed of their own Accord, without accepting his Majesty's Favour, which the said Palatin offered them. A Courier dispatched by Count Welzeck, formerly the Imperial Ambassador in Poland, arrived here from Silesia, to press the March of the Russian Troops designed for the Emperor's Assistance. The said Courier was sent back with Advice, that the said Troops were actually upon their March, and that they were to enter Silesia before the End of this Month. The King reviewed Yesterday his Trabans in Presence of Count Munich.

LONDON.

On Monday last a Waterman came to Hungerford Stairs, having in his Boat several Things of Value, which he had brought from a Gentleman's House at Putney, and at his Landing a Man, well dressed, came to him, and asked, if his Name was John Wingfield? To which he answered in the affirmative, when he told him, that a Gentleman wanted him at the Spread-Eagle in the Strand. Thither the Master went, leaving his Boy in the Boat to take Care of the Things, and soon after came a Man to the Boy, and told him, that he must go to his Master, and that he would stay in the Boat till he came back, which the Boy believing, went accordingly, and in the mean time the Fellow rowed the Boat to Chelsea, where he stowed her of the Contents, and left her.

Yesterday his Grace the Duke of Roxburgh set out from his House in Hanover-square, for his Seat in Scotland.

A Yacht is ordered to be built, for the Royal Family to take Diversion in on the Serpentine River in Hyde Park.

And a fine Summer-House is built near the Side of the said River, within the Royal Garden, where the Royal Family may have a View of the River, and most Part of Hyde Park.

Yesterday the Right Honourable the Lord Craven set out from his House in Brook-street, for his Seat at Hamstead-Marshall, in the County of Berks.

The same Day Colonel Roger Handyside, Member of Parliament for Huntingdon, set out for Port Mahon, to visit his Regiment in Garifon there.

Last Wednesday died at his House at Roehampton, in the County of Surry, William Eberfon, Esq.

Yesterday being the first Day of Term, several Persons appeared on their Recognizances, some of whom were discharged, and others continued.

Last Night died at her House in Brook-street, Mrs. Miller, Relict of the late Joseph Miller, Esq; said to have died worth 10,000 l. and 900 l. per Annum.

On Monday next the Horse Races begin at Kingston in Surry, for a Plate of 20 l. And on Tuesday at Stamford in Lincolnshire, for the Plate of 40 Guineas.

Yesterday a Man was committed to the Gatehouse, Westminster, by Justice Cotton, being charged with committing divers Robberies on the Highway.

As was also a Woman (commonly called Frisky Nan) by Justice Lambert, for picking a Gentleman's Pocket of 27 Guineas, 17 s. in Silver, and a Silver Watch.

The same Day an ancient Woman was unfortunately run over in Thrift-street, Soho, by a Coach, by which Accident she had her right Thigh broke, and was otherwise bruised, so

Yesterday Sir Charles Hotham, Bart. Member of Parliament for Beverley in Yorksh. took the Oaths in the Court of King's Bench to qualify himself as Colonel of the first Tr of Horse Grenadier Guards, in the room Sir Robert Rich, Bart.

We hear that the 3 Regiments of Foot Guards will be Reviewed on the 17th Instant in Hyde Park by the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wills, C of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, at which her Majesty and the Royal Family will present.

Prices of Stocks.

South Sea 79 1-4th to 1-2	3 per Cent. d ^o 11 to 10s.
1-half	
—Old Ann. 103	Royal Ass. 97 1-half
—New d ^o 104	London Ass. 12
S. Sea Bonds 11. 6s.	English Copper 21
3 per Cent. 93 1-half	Welsh d ^o Books 11
Bank 135	Salt Tal. 11. 10s.
Circulation 71. 10s.	1-half per Cent.
African 15	chequer Orders
India 145 to 146	Cent. Discount
—Bonds 31.	

June 4. 1735

THE Directors of the Million Bank hereby give Notice, that the Transfer Book will be shut on Thursday the 19th Instant, Thursday the 3d of July next, in order for Election of 24 Directors for the Year ensuing, and will be made at their House in Nag's-head Court, Gracechurch-street, London, on Wednesday the 2d July, from Ten in the Forenoon till One, and be declared the same Day immediately after 6 o'Clock.

Rob. Harle, Secy.

This Day is Published,
(Price SIX-PENCE.)

The Measure of CHRISTIAN BENEFICENCE and the Usefulness and Necessity of Commissions of Charitable Uses.

A SERMON Preached in the Abbey Church at Bath, May 18, 1735, before the Commissioners for Charitable Uses for the County of Somerset. By THOMAS BOWY M. A. Vicar of Martock in Somersetshire. Published at their Request.

Printed for C. Rivington in St. Paul's Church-yard, and J. Leake at Bath; and sold J. Roberts in Warwick-lane.

To be SOLD,

Either insire or in Parcels,

At a Survey which will begin to be held at the down Taylor's, at the Sign of the Old Angel Totnes, on Monday the 9th Day of June next by Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon (and it continue all that Week, and the Week following)

THE Fee Simple and Inheritance of the Moiety (as to some) and of one third Part (as to the Residue) of all the Mannors, capital Messuages, Bartons, Farms, and Lands, of John Kellond, Esq; deceased, situate in Paiford, Paington, Stokegabriel, Teingrace, Littlehempston, Broad-hempston, Ashprington, Harbton, Totnes, Slapton, Dartington, Marled Kingskerswell, Modbury, Ermington, Cornwthy, and Bovey-tracey, and elsewhere, in the County of Devon (except the Manor of Fen-ton) which came, and did belong to Bridge one of his Daughters and Co-heirs, late Wife of Hugh Stafford, Esq; deceased. In the mean time further Particulars of the Estate will be given to any Person that will enquire. Sir Henry Northcote, Baronet, at Pynes, Robert Inledon in Barnstaple, Mr. Charles Baker in Exon, and of Mr. Kirton at Painsford. Also a Survey will be held for Sale of the third Part of the said Mannor of Fenniton, on Monday the 23d of June, at Coldstocks, at the House of James Cafe, at 10 of the Clock in the Forenoon. In the mean time Enquiry may be made